THE PACIFIC

Commercial Advertiser.

The Hawaiian or Sandwich Islands.

The Hawaiian Archipelago consists of twelve islands, which lie in the North Pacific Ocean. between 18° 50' and 22° 20' North Latitude. and 154° 55' and 160° 15' West Longitude from enwich, and stretch along in a direction N. W. and E. S. E. about 350 miles, and ain about 6000 square miles.

m locations, is 75°; in northern and east-72°. The lofty mountains are cool, and at summits cold. A summary of meteorologiservations, made by the missionaries at olulu, from August, 1821, to July, 1822, the mean temperature to be 75°; N. E. sinds three-fourths of the year; rain on days; highest heat observed in the shade, lowest 59°. During the months of Januand February, the thermometer sometime. HAWAII.

This island consists essentially of the three mountains of Mauna Kea, (13,953 feet high.) Mouna Loa, (13,760 feet high,) and Hualalai, (about 11,000 feet high.) of the elevated plain between these mountains, and of the more or elest gentle slopes from their bases to the sea. On the windward side, owing to the bundant rains, veretation is luxuriant. Here is situated the fine harbor (the only one on this side) and pleasant village of Hile, in the vicinity of which are three sugar plantations, managed by Chinese, and at present doing well. Coffee attains to a large growth, and bears well on this side of the island. but the quality is not considered equal to that raised on the leeward side. From Hilo, round to Konala, facing the north-east trade-winds, the land near the sea is composed of precipitous bluff broken frequently by enormous gulches, or ravines, through which the mountain streams from the side of Mauna Kea, debouch into the ocean. Though bleak from its constant exposure to the

strong trades, this portion of Hawaii is rich in agricultural resources, and as a grazing section is unsurpassed. The "Kona" or leeward side of the island, which is formed by the S. W. slope of Mount Hualalai, presents to the eye, on passing along the shore, a very desolate appearance, and in fact, from Kawaihae to Kealakekua, and thence quite round to Kau, on the S. W., varying in width from a half to two miles from the beach, there seems to be little else than black lava rock, the debris of extinct volcanic action. But from Kailua to Kealakekua, at an elevation of from 500 to 2000 feet, the soil among the decomposing lava seems of inexhaustible richness. There are not far from 100,000 acres of arable land in this district, of which about one-fifth, or 20,000 acres, are suitable for the cultivation of coffie. Its present product, however, does not much exceed 100,000 pounds of coffee per annum in the most favorable seasons. The finest oranges on the islands are grown here, and it is pretty generally conceded that this is the best fruit distriet on the islands. Good judges have pronounced the Kona coffee the best grown on the islands, and oranges, pineapples, grapes, mangoes, and a variety of other fruits, are said to attain to a perfection rarely found in other Hawalian localities. The common castor-oil plant is frequently seen here with a trunk five or six inches in diameter and branching out like a tree, the lowest branches several feet from the

The south-western side of the island, which forms the district of Kau, 55 miles in length, is, in most parts, like the Kona side, composed of barren rocks from the sea for several miles inland to where the arable land commences, and spreads out into a broad plain, gradually ascending to the mountains, admirably fitted for pasturage. Latterly the cultivation of wheat has been introfuced in the more elevated portions of Kau, and has been found to succeed well.

The active volcano of Kilane, and the internittent one of Mauna Loa, are were known. The trater of Hualalai has been quiet since about the beginning of this century. It has been rarely visited, though said to be well worth seeing. The crater is described as being large and irregular from cones and chasms, but having near the center a black-mouthed pit of no great diameter, but of immense depth, its sides as smooth as glass. Our informant (a respectable foreigner) says that he threw a large rock into it, and, if he noted the seconds correctly, the depth reached before it struck anything must have been considerably over one thousand feet, while the stone was heard still falling at a much greater depth.

On the sides of Manna Kea, at an elevation of from 6,000 to 11,000 feet, roam large herds of wild cattle, composed of the descendants of a number turned loose on the mountain in the imes of Kamehameha I., recruited largely, no bubt, by runaways from the tame herds of Waimen. This last is a level plain, about 20 miles wide, between the Kohala mountains on the N. E., and the highlands of Mauna Kea on the S. W. It was formerly covered with a forest of kukui and ohia trees, but the rapid increase of cattle there within the last thirty years, has resulted in the utter destruction of the forest, and a consequent change of climate. Old residents speak of the climate of Waimea as having been moist and salubrious, whereas at present it is dry, but little rain falling the year round, and exposed to the full force of the cold trade-wind, which, at that elevation, about 4000 feet, is quite chilling.

MAUL. This island, the next in size and position to Hawaii, being separated from the latter by a hannel about 30 miles wide, consists of two countain masses, separated by an isthmus some six miles in width from sea to sea, and from six ten miles in length. Eastern Maui is much her than Western, consisting chiefly of Haleatala, (House of the Sun.) 10,200 feet high, and is immense slopes. It also includes much the most arable land, and here are situated two fine rigar plantations, the East Mani Plantation, under the direction of A. H. Spencer, and the Brewer Plantation L. L. Torbert, manager. East Mani possesses some of the finest sugar lands



PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY HENRY M. WHITNEY.

The business is steadily increasing.

grazing land.

on the group. Here also are situated the im- the spurs of the mountains into three distinct di mense kula lands, or arable plains, which a few visions. The first is of some three or four miles years ago supplied the Irish potatoes with which extent, from Makapuu to Koko Head; second a brisk trade was carried on with California, and from Koko Head to Diamond Head, ten or twelve from which at present the whalers are furnished miles; and third from Diamond Head to Moanawith most of their supplies. At Makawao are lua ridge, including the city of Honolulu, some the wheat lands of the group-at least here is the eight to ten miles. Had Punch-Bowl Hill exspot where the cultivation of cereals has been a tended farther seaward, it would have made success. About 2000 acres are under cultivation, another division. with a product of 20,000 bushels per annum. From Moanalua ridge to Barber's point or

Is situated about 24 miles W. S. W. from Lahaina, off the N. W. side of East Maui, about 12 miles. It is quite dry, but might perhaps make a sheep pasture. It has been but little used

nel about midway between Kahoolawe and East

MOLOKINI

acres, of which about 3000 is table land.

KAHOOLAWE

Lies opposite Lahaina at a distance of from eight to twelve miles, and is about 16 miles long by about 8 wide. Though higher than Kahoolawe, it is too low to receive a large quantity of rain, and though there are a few good lands upon it, the population is scanty. There is but one permanent stream on the island, that running down the valley of Maunalei, which opens to the N. E., directly facing Kaluaaha, on Molokai. The Mormons have tried for some time to make Lanai their headquarters in the group, but with indif-

It is said that Lanai, if turned bottom up into the crater of Haleakala, would about fill it. MOLOKAL.

This island is long and narrow, the eastern end nearly three thousand feet high, and sloping off gradually to the western point. The arable land on the windward side is narrow, and much of the windward coast is formed by bold precipices of bare lava rock, rendered wild and jagged in appearance by frequent frightful gulches and ravines. The natives, in speaking of Molokai, term it ka aina pali,-a land of precipices. Some of can be approached only by sea, and that in good weather, the foot-paths over the moun'ains being the sea below low water mark. often impassible. The leeward side presents a much more gentle slope to the sea and contains much, unless perhaps for sheep pasture. The population of Molokai is apparently more industrious and enterprising and also healthier than bly the best beef on the island for the table. that of most of the other islands of the group. Since 1853 the population has been gradually in- break or passage through it at the Nuuanu valcreasing. There are one or two dairy farms on lev, often described as the celebrated "pali of the island, from which an excellent article of but- Nuuanu," and is passable for footmen at the ter is sent to the Honolulu market, and occasion- heads of several of the valleys. The Waianae ally some very fine cattle. There is an indenta- mountains have but one path over them, that near tion on the leeward side of the island at a place the "elbow" at Lihue—other access or exit to or called Kalae, which at a moderate expense might from the district is only by water or round the

Commercially, Oahu is the most important island of the group. It is formed by two ranges of mountains, the highest of which-Konahuanui at the pass of Nunanu-is about four thousand feet above the level of the sea. One of these mountain ranges runs from Makapuu pointat the eastern end of the island along near the windward shore till it sinks into the low plain of coral rock at Kahuku; the other, or Waianae range, commencing on the loeward side of Ewa at Barber's point, and running some ten or twelve miles towards the first range, with which it makes an angle, then turning with a sharp elbow and running down to Kaena point, leaving Waialua on the right or windward side. The first range pre- Generally called the oldest of the group, is one sents to windward for almost its whole length, a of the pleasantest. It is separated from Oahu by

perpendicular wall of rock several thousand feet a channel about 80 miles wide. The difference high, with comparatively level land extending of latitude between Kauai and the southern part from its base to the sea, varying in width from of Hawaii is enough to make a perceptible differnothing, as at Makapuu pali, or ten rods, as at ence in climate. The shape of the island also, Dr. Judd's land, to six or seven milesopposite the allowing one (as at Lihue and Wailua) frequently rali of Nunanu. Through this low land at in- to take in a wide stretch of landscape without tervals are thrown out from the main range sev- having his view bounded by the sea-allowing eral ridges or spurs of hills, usually ending at or him to feel as if he was in a "great country"near the sea with an extinct crater; as it were makes the scenery, which is very beautiful in itribs from the back-bone. The soil of the low self, much admired by those whose insulated vision land mentioned is generally good, and prutty well has perhaps for years ranged only over the nar-

gress cooler than on the leeward side. is situated on the leeward or west side of the prisoned life, finds great relief in a view which island, on a level plain directly opposite the allows it to strain itself to see further into land but constantly increased in size during the past ing on the white spray of the breakers. Conseten years, and its population amounts to between quently, the beauties of Kauai,—Hanalei valley, 8000 and 9000 inhabitants, of whom 1500 are Hanapepe water-fall, Koloa spouting-rock, (there foreigners. It has a fine capacious harbor, formed are many others on the islands) the Mana singby the coral reef, capable of accommodating 200 ing-sands, &c.,-have been written and printe

entle slope. The Kona, or Honolulu district, is under a hot sun, when set in motion by the hand vided like the Koolau or windward district by or the wind, or perhaps sometimes by their own

Waianae mountains, is the Ewa district. The The isthmus of Waikapu lies but little above most remarkable feature of this is the so called the level of the sea, and is composed of dry sand. "Pearl River," a large and irregular shaped Since the goats and cattle have been allowed to lagoon, somewhat freshened at its inland extremrun there, they have destroyed the vines and ities by the streams that run into it, but connect bushes which served to confine the sand on the ing with the sea by a number of navigable pas windward side, and the "dunes" have been sages. It is incorrectly represented on the maps. driven nearly to the leeward beach, and will soon being in fact much cut up by points and islands. usurp the whole of the lower part of the isthmus. Its main channels and open spaces are, however, The wind here rushes across in fierce gusts be- with the exception of the bar at the mouth, deep tween the two divisions of the island, and renders enough for any vessel. Jarvis is wrong in calling the navigation of the bay at times quite danger- the adjacent land dry and barren compared with ous. On the western slope of the isthmus, and Honolulu. The immense flats between it and the towards the windward side, lie the cultivated sea and those that stretch off beyond it for seven portions of Waikapu and Wailuku, which, with or eight miles to Barber's point, with a width of the valleys behind them, are very fertile. The five or six miles, are, it is true, barren enough, level plain of Lahaina, composed of the alluvial being great stretches of "clinkers," broken washed from the hills in the rear of the town, is masses of all sizes, with solid rock beneath of is the only thing needed to develope resources now remarkably rich, and capable of producing feldspathic lava, with here and there a deep pit largely of most kinds of fruits and vegetables. or sudden crevice. Bushes and scattered tufts of Grapes grow rapidly, bear profusely, and are of grass keep fat the cattle that range there, and oca fine flavor. With these exceptions, most of casionally serve to conceal the mouth of a pit West Maui not inaccessibly mountainous, is from unwary cattle or horses. Along the inland shore of Pearl River is a strip of very fertile land, varying in breadth, some of which is now cultivated with taro and bananas, but a large proportion is lying idle. Then the land rises gently into the elevated plain which extends between the two hitherto, except occasionally in former years as a mountain ranges mentioned previously, towards penal settlement. Natives occasionally go over Waialua, descending somewhat more steeply into there for a few months for fishing purposes, or the lowlands of Waialua at a distance of two or during the rainy season to plant melons and sweet three miles from the sea. This plain is interpotatoes. The island is said to contain 25,600 rupted by several deep gulches—something like by the natives in some cisterns of rock near the the California cañons, which vawn in the traveler's face with scarce any warning. Their mall, bare, uninhabited rock in the chan- courses are very irregular-one runs from the main range of mountains zigzag across the towards the Waialua mountains, until at about the elbow or angle, when it turns and follows along their base to the sea at Waialna. The slope of the mountains on the right from Moanalua to Waialua presents much land in its valleys and on its small elevated plains which, were the island fully peopled, would undoubtedly well repay cultivation. In some of the valleys large quantities of excellent oranges are already raised. Most of the plain, say nine miles by twelve, is grazing land. The heads of the valleys and the ridge of the main range are heavily timbered with kukui, ohia and some koa, and occupied now only by wild cattle and hogs. Turkeys and chickens, too, are numerous—estrays from domesticated stock. The Waialua flat, some two or three miles by about five, is very fertile, and the climate to many more agreeable than Koolau or much the highest point, rising into mountains Honolulu. From Waialua to Kahuku the surface is hilly, and merely a good pasture. Kahuku is quite a level plain, some five or six miles by two, extending from Waimea to Kahuku point. It is but slightly elevated above the sea, and consists of soil-covered coral in position, evidently little disturbed by its upheaval. At many of the frequent holes and crevices in it may be seen streams of fine clear and cool fresh water, making the windward portions for a large part of the year their subterranean way three or four feet below the surface from the mountains to their outlets in

The Waianae district, protected by its mountain range from the trades and exposed fully to some fine land both for culture and grazing. the afternoon sun, is for the most part very warm, Some of the valleys towards the eastern end present though a strong gust from the trade wind will scenery unsurpassed in magnificence. The western sometimes break over with violence. But a small end of the island is too low and dry to be worth portion of Waianae is arable land, by far the major part being devoted to grazing purposes, for which it is admirably adapted, producing proba-

The main range of the Oahu mountains has a be converted into a good harbor for coasters. At Ewa or Kaena ends of the range. The last is a Bresent only very small vessels can get over the difficult and at times a dangerous path.

Each of the above districts of Oahu has, even at the same elevation above the sea, its peculiar climate, perceptible to an ordinary observer. The difference is due to different degrees of moisture and of exposure to or shelter from the trade winds. Those winds are also modified very much by the extent of land over which they have blown after leaving the sea, and by the character of that land, as covered with verdure or bare rock and earth made scorching hot by the rays of the sun. Oahu is more properly and naturally a grazing than an agricultural island, though the quantity of arable land scattered at intervals over its surface is amply sufficient to support a large popula-

watered. The climate, as on the windward side row strip of land between the Honolulu hills and of all the islands, is more moist and several de- harbor. The eye, which for a long time has found every view bounded by the ocean, (as is ne-Honolulu, the seat of the Hawaiian govern- cessarily the case on most of the islands) making ment and the commercial emporium of the islands, the observer aware of his insulated, almost imbeautiful valley of Nuuanu. The city has slowly stretching beyond its bounds, without finally restressels at a time, and is perfectly safe in all about sufficiently. The last, which have seeme a puzzle to some tourists are very easily explained. The leeward side of the mountains presents a The piles of sharp, clear sea-sand on the beach,

HONOLULU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, FEBRUARY 25, 1858.

expansion from heat, in their friction on each other give out a rather faint but clear and distinct tinkling sound. The peculiar shape of the sandparticles, traceable to the original rock from which they have been separated may account for the non-observance of the same phenomenon elsewhere. In the morning or after sundown, when moist with the dew, or after a rain, they are

The tract of arable land on Kauai adapted to grazing or planting, stretches from Hanalei to Hanapepe valley. Portions of this island appear better adapted to agriculture than the other islands. There are two coffee plantations at Hanalei, a sugar plantation at Nawiliwili and one at Koloa. This portion of the island is well watered with frequent rains and streams. The principal ports of the island are Hanalei on the north side, Nawiliwili and Koloa on the southeast, and Waimea on the south. The Waimea district being the lee of the island, is dry and adapted to cultivation only in the valleys. That part of the island stretching from Mana point around the western side to Hanalei, is rocky, dry, barren and uninhabited. The same remark may be made of all the islands as of Kauai, that the want of capital with an industrious population lving almost wholly idle.

NIIHAU. This island, the last of the group which is inhabited, lies in a S. W. direction from the Kona side of Kauai, distant about 8 miles. It has a range of hills some 800 feet high, running through it from the weather end, along near the eastern shore, nearly to the southern point. The land on the eastern side of these mountains is very narrow, with but a sparse population : but on the western side there is a level plain of some four or five miles in width, excellent land for sweet potatoes, melons, &c. There is no fresh water on the island, except rain water, preserved

LEHUA. About three-quarters of a mile off the western peak, apparently two sides of a crater, of which the S. W. portion has fallen in, leaving the inside face exposed in that direction-a black and broken precipice. Jarves calls it 1000 feet high. but 500 feet would be nearer correct. The faces towards Kauai and Niihau are covered with scated tufts of grass, among which numerous wild rabbits find a living. The most singular thing on the island is a small perennial spring of excellent sh water, a few feet above high water mark The rock itself is lower than the Niihau mountains, and neither of them receive water enough to supply any spring. Consequently the water ast come from the mountains of Kanai, whose nearest shore is at least twelve miles distant.

KAULA. Is in sight from Niihau, and some seven or eight miles off its S. W. point. It is a barren rock, abounding in sea-fowl and their eggs, for which the natives occasionally visit it. A landing can be effected only in the calmest weather, as the surf breaks very heavily at all times. NIIHOA.

Or Bird Island, about 120 miles N. W. from Kanai, was always reckoned by the natives as belonging to the Hawaiian group, and in ancient times was not unfregently visited by the chiefs. Fish, birds and eggs, as well as sea-lions, and perhaps turtle, they obtained there-and these comprise the list of its productions. It is a precipitous rock, described by Captain John Paty as 400 feet high, one and a half miles long, and half a mile wide. A landing can seldom be accomplished with safety with ordinary boats, though canoes might succeed better.

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BLOCKS! BLOCKS! THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE Constant

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MOR SALE-JUST RECEIVED PER "AN Heavy canvass duck; Spunyaru and twine; Sewed brogans, calf gaiters and pumps;

White beans, yellow peas, split peas, pearl barley;
Red hock, Assmann'shauser, of well known quality;
Belgian window glass, of superior quality, assorted
73-tf ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & STAPENHO GOODS BOUGHT AND OFFERED to sale at reduced prices:
Tumbiers, assorted Lamps, Chins Boxes,
Brooms, Rocking Chairs,
Curled Maple Chairs, Bedsteads,
Linen Carpeting, China Matting,
Soap, white and brown,
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Market Baskets, Table Sait, Tes,
Furniture Varnish, Saddles,
Platform and Counter Scales,
Charcoal Irons, &c.

For sale by H. DIMOND. HOT AIR TUBULAR RANGES.

THESE RANGES are excellent bakers, and will de great amount of cooking with a little fuel. VAVY BILLS & WHALER'S BILLS taken

July 1, 1-tf ROBERT C. JANION. MARKET BASKETS AND WILLOW for sale by 300 BUSHELS TURKS ISLAND SALT.

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San Francisco Adbertisements

To the Merchants of Honoluli AND THE SOCIETY ISLANDS.

POLLACK BROTHERS, 87 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., are now prepared to receive Orders for their large and well selected stock of FANCY GOODS, YANKEE NOTIONS, &c Consisting in part of

are also Sole Agents for "A. M. Polisch's" awares Proof Marcines.

See visiting the city, will do well to call and expore purchasing algorithms. chasing elsewhere.



Is acknowledged to be, by all who have tried it, the best Toxic and Astri-Dyarstric or presented to the Hawalian public.

In New York City, Buffalo, N. Y., and San Francisco, who the Turner Bros. first introduced it to the world, it has asserted an unprecedented degree of popularity, owing solely to its can tary and extraordinary medical properties.

MEDICAL HEN and MEN OF SCIENCE all pronounces it to be the most healthful and invigorating, and whether it is used adults or infants, its effects are alike beneficial. It merchant vegetable, and is composed of

The juice of berries, herbs, wild plants and roots;
The Spring's first buds, the mellow Autumn's fruits;
The opining leaves, whose fragrance charms the bee;
The opining leaves, the bark of the forest tree;
The bulbous root on mountain slope that's found;
The spreading vine that grows in markhy ground.

root on mountain slope that's found;
g vine that grows in marithy ground;
or sale by C. L. RICHARDS & CO.,
Sole Agents for Hosolus

To the Farmer and Dealers in Agricultural Implements.

PLEASE READ.—Having erected a good shop, with facilities not heretofore possessed by any in this State is manufacturing Agricultural Implements, I beg leave to announce that I am now properly under way with that business. I employ none but the best and most experienced mechanics, an work no material but the best. In this way I hope to promote the desired mechanics, the interest of the former, the interest of the former.

1500 CAST STEEL CALIFORNIA DEEP TILLER OF GANG PLOWS, CULTIVATORS, HARROWS, FANS
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In addition to what I manufacture, I shall constantly be receiving implements from the best makers of the Bastern and
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a shipment of which has just arrived. These plows stapoint of true merit and worth, altogether higher than say in the great agricultural State of Ohio.

Please favor me with a call and see for yourself, and by vinced that I am publishing no humbug, but simply facthey are, and that our young State can within itself already vide the farmer with implements inferior to none now in use 500 CINCINNATI EAGLE STEEL & ROVER PLOWS. they are, and that our young State can within itself already vide the farmer with implements inferior to none now in use Any article I manufacture will have all the latest implements, and be finished in a workmanlike manner.

All kinds of agricultural implements and machines reponshort notice, and in the best manner, and on reason terms.

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To the Owners, and Persons Intere

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